The Virginia Gazette.

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED (ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, AND CO. AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, OPPOSITE MR. BOWLER'S TAVERN; WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS PAPER, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. ARE THANKFULLY RECEIVED AND CAREFULLY INSERTED; AND PRINTING WORK IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED IN A NEAT AND CORRECT MANNER.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1793. [NUMB. 10 OF VOL. I.]

"bate on the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, (continued from our last.)

FRIDAY, March 8.

MR. SMITH said, that the general observations he had yet to make were few; however he would now strictly confine himself to the two charges contained in the resolution immediately before the committee. He approved of the manner in which the Secretary had avoided making a remittance, by avoiding a correspondent draft. If he had acted differently, he would have been liable to censure. If any loss had accrued on his bills, in case he had pursued a different line of conduct from that he adopted, he would have been charged with blundering and ignorance of his duty. He had avoided this, and yet he is unaccountably found fault with.

He next turned to the second charge contained in the resolution, and here he remarked that the gentleman had not in this business taken the spirit of the laws or the course of justice as their guide. The law presumes all persons innocent till they are proved to be guilty, they presume this officer guilty and will not admit presumptive evidence of his innocence.

The President had made the Secretary his agent to negociate both the loans authorized by law; giving him at the same time instructions relative to the application of the money to be obtained under the authority of the first act, and no instruction as to the application of the money to be obtained under the other; what is the natural inference from this, he asked: certainly that the President reserved his instructions on that subject to a future occasion, or that he was willing to leave it to the Secretary's direction, to whom indeed the application of all monies devolves *ex officio*. As to consolidating the separate authorities of the two acts, this was well known to the President, he mentions it to the house in his speech delivered two years ago, and refers to the Secretary for further information on that subject. The Secretary in his report, expressly says, that this was done in the name and by order of the President, and that part of three millions borrowed had been paid to the French, part to the Dutch and that what remained was ready to be applied to the purchase of the debt. Yet gentlemen, he observed, had asserted, that nothing had been communicated to the house respecting monies obtained by loans for the purchase of the debt. He called for the reading of the documents he had referred to.

After the reading of such part of those documents as applied to the points he wished to elucidate, he repeated, that in his report the Secretary expressly says, that a sum remained which might be applied to the purchase of the public debt: Yet gentlemen had asserted, that the public and the house were in total darkness as to the propriety and situation of those drafts. Surely the Secretary's conduct might with reason have been criminated if he had not drawn. As to the instructions from the President to the Secretary; it must appear evident, from what had been read, that there must have been instructions from the principal to the agent, or general discretion reposed; this must be presumed; that the President did his duty and would have punished the officer, by removal, if he had acted without a discretionary power or contrary to his instructions. Since the officer remains unpunished it is a proof that his conduct has met the approbation of his principal; in short, he said the house criminate the President, unless they acquit the Secretary, the house by declaring that the Secretary acted without instructions, declare, that the President has either neglected or been ignorant of his duty.

It is a strange supposition, he said, that the President should not know that the Secretary was drawing for part of the monies borrowed in Europe, when not a merchant was ignorant of it. Was it necessary for the President to have frequented the coffee-house, as he had been advised by some of his friends in the public papers, to have been acquainted with this fact, he asked? he imagined not. The Secretary might have received verbal instructions on the subject of the drafts, and what obliged him to communicate these? He is only ordered to communicate a copy of his instructions—this Mr. Smith contended, could only extend to written instructions. But if he did not receive even verbal, he had then a discretionary power.

It was, he conceived, the business of the President to see whether the provisions of the law, the execution of which had been committed to his charge, had been complied with by his agent, and the house had no right to ask the President whether he gave instructions or not to the Secretary. But even if he had received no instructions—he contended there was no need of any. The law does not require that the money be drawn and applied by the President. As soon as the money was borrowed it came of course under the superintendance of the Secretary as the constituted financier. He remarked, that neither did the act specify any particular place where it should be borrowed, nor whither it should be drawn, to be paid—this was left to the discretion of the executive officer.

If the other charges are as easily refuted as these, and he believed they are, the character of the Secretary, would stand fair indeed; he would not stand charged with any act disgraceful to the man of the purest integrity, and he believed that he would in the issue rise above every calumny as fair as the purest angel in heaven.

He concluded by observing, that if there is a sword of justice to punish public delinquents, he hoped there would be found a shield of justice to defend public characters from injurious charges. Those he had just discussed could not, he conceived, stand after a candid enquiry, and no evidence is brought forward that can support them.

Mr. Hillhouse argued, that the interest paid was not paid out of the 2,000,000 loan; and that the drafts were made agreebly to the directions of the President. He shewed this by the documents which had been already referred to.

He put in a clear point of view the propriety of avoiding the expence and risque of drafts and correspondent remittances, and concluded by giving his approbation to the conduct of the Secretary in the transactions complained of, and by expressing it as his firm belief that a majority of the committee, from the evidence before them, would undoubtedly be of opinion, that the charges brought forward are unfounded."

Mr. Sedgwick rose to correct a mistake of Mr. Mercer's. That gentleman had asserted, that the Secretary had drawn on Europe before the loan obtained by the commissioners under the old government was ratified. This was not the case, he said. The loan had been ratified in pursuance of the provisions of the act authorizing it. The President, in his speech on the 8th of December 1790, says, "that agreebly to the powers vested in him at the last session, the loans in Holland had been completed."

By existing acts of the legislature, and from express communications from the Secretary of the Treasury it appears, that all the monies borrowed were deemed borrowed under the joint authority of both acts, and not to be solely appropriated for the payment of the foreign debt.

Mr. Mercer explained, that he had said, that the Secretary had drawn from the loan obtained under the authority of the old government, before said loan was legalized by law. If the legislature had the right to legalize it, they had the right to reject it."

Mr. Lee next rose.

He observed that as he found himself under the necessity of differing from his friend who had moved the resolution, with whom he generally agreed in opinion, and was accustomed to act, he begged the attention of the committee for a few minutes.

Mr. Lee observed, to determine whether the Secretary of the Treasury had acted legally, it was necessary to examine whether the authority from the President and his subsequent instructions authorized him to consolidate the loans under the acts of the 4th and 12th August, 1790.

On this question Mr. Lee observed, that there seemed to be no objection to such a construction, except that which arose from the difference of interest allowed by those acts. That the first loan was commenced without any regular authority by a company in Amsterdam—that it received its authenticity from the acceptance of the Secretary of the Treasury. The interest and douceurs on this loan amounted to more than an interest of five per cent. which was the only premium contemplated by the act of the 12th of August.—It could consequently be accepted only under the act of the 4th of August, which gave no limitation to the interest which was to be allowed. This money seemed therefore solely applicable to the payment of the foreign debt. From his report of the 24th of February 1791, the Secretary himself seemed to have had this impression. Congress seemed also to have had this impression, as on the 3d of March following passed an act authorising the application of this loan to the object of the act of the 12th August 1790. After the 3d of March 1791, therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury had a right to bring this money to America for the purposes of the sinking fund. The interest of the foreign debt becoming due, for which domestic revenues were pledged, he thought it prudent to pay that interest out of this loan, relying on the domestic revenues to replace it for the purposes of the sinking fund. This was a mode of bringing the money here, and he was not limited in his discretion as to the mode; and therefore h a right to follow that which appeared to him most advantageous. The paying of the foreign interest out of this loan was made after the 3d March, 1791.

Mr. Lee had no doubt as to the legality of all the proceedings relative to monies drawn to this country subsequent to the 3d of March 1791—even the monies borrowed for the foreign debt, because an higher interest than five per cent. was stipulated for, on any of the subsequent loans, and because the President in his instructions to the Secretary, leaves the mode of paying the foreign debt to his discretion. If he judged it for the advantage of the United States to bring this money, in the first place, to America, the legality of such a measure cannot be questioned, tho' the economy and wisdom of it may not be admitted. On this point Mr. Lee acknowledged, that he had not time to examine minutely all the statements and reports of the Secretary, to judge of those exigencies which induced the drawing of all the money which had been drawn to America.

Whether it had been consistent or not with the interest of the United States, Mr. Lee was of opinion, that the Secretary had legally a right to bring all the money he had drawn for to America, except what was drawn prior to the 3d of March 1791. This money was drawn out of the first loan; it was drawn, as declared, for the sinking fund; the first loan, for the reasons before stated, could not be applied, and consequently, till the act of the 3d of March, 1791, this money could not be legally drawn for to the sinking fund. Perhaps this act caused the irregularity of this proceeding.

But is not the Secretary of the Treasury subject to blame? Mr. Lee observed, he thought he was not altogether free from it. At the meeting of Congress on the 8th day of December 1790, the President in his speech informed both houses, that the first loan had been accepted and that the Secretary of the Treasury had directions to lay the particulars before them—But what did he do? On the 15th of December following, he began to draw money on account of this loan to America, for the sinking fund; though from his report on the 24th of February 1791, he appears to have had a doubt as to the legality of this proceeding—he delayed giving information in conformity to the President's speech, till a few days before the dissolution of Congress. This conduct, Mr. Lee said, seemed to argue a distrust of the legislative councils. Mr. Lee dilated on the necessity of the purest of the most confidential communication between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Legislature; and said, though he could not agree to the resolution then under consideration, there was one, subsequent to it, relating to this point, which he was sorry to find himself under the necessity of voting for."

Mr. Boudinot considered it as the duty of the committee in the discussion of the charges brought forward to confine themselves strictly to the points in question. The present examination differed from ordinary legislative business. Specific charges are brought forward against a highly responsible officer; the facts brought forward to support those charges should be understood and considered, to form a right judgment on them. The Secretary is charged with having violated a law by paying the interest due on a loan out of the principal of that loan. He went into some statements and calculations to shew, that the money paid on account of foreign loans, as stated in official documents, could not have been paid on account of interest of the late loans, from the disproportion of the sums.

He need say nothing more, he conceived, to shew that the first charge in the resolution immediately before the committee, is unfounded. If what he said was not sufficient to disprove it, he asked where is the evidence to support it?

He next turned to the second charge in the resolution, viz. that the Secretary had made the drafts complained of without the President's instructions. Here he noticed a mistake some gentlemen had fallen into, when speaking of the call of the house for information; this was a request to the President, and not an order to the Secretary. From the information communicated in consequence of this call it did not appear, that the Secretary had acted without, or contrary to instructions, and he insisted, that he ought to be presumed innocent till he was proved to be guilty.

He argued, that the authority given to the President in the business, put it in his power to draw the whole 14 millions to this country, if he thought fit; it could not therefore, be contended, he insisted, that the amount of the drafts, had passed the limits of the authority given. It is not denied, he proceeded, that there was a right to draw for two millions appropriated for the reduction of the public debt—well, it has appeared, on a certain occasion, to the house, that our minister in France, negociated a contract with the National Assembly, or their officers, for the payment of 800,000 dollars of the debt due them here; then certainly the exigency of the case required that this sum should be drawn here for the purchase of provisions for St. Domingo, in which this payment was to be made. Here then was a positive necessity of drawing for 2,800,000 dollars and as a discretionary power in the business had been left to the executive, they might have found it adviseable, perhaps, under an expectation of additional payments in the same manner, to have drawn over as much more as they might have thought prudent.

He adverted to the application of the Secretary to the legislature to declare whether the loan obtained, for interest of 5 per cent. exclusive of douceurs, might be considered as borrowed under the authority of the 2,000,000 act. It was his (Mr. Boudinot's) opinion, at the time, that no explanatory law was necessary; and that the executive had power to construe the act in that sense. This was also the Secretary's opinion, and in consequence of that opinion, he had drawn bills. He thought it however right to apply to the house and have every doubt removed, and the legislature sanctioned his construction of the law

It had been said, that if the legislature had a right to confirm, they also had a right to reject the construction put upon the law by the executive. This he conceived, they would not have been warranted in doing, after a contract, agreeably to that construction, had been made—such a proceeding must have involved a breach of contract.

It had been repeatedly asserted, and strenuously insisted on, that the legislature were totally in the dark, as to the drafts from Europe. To disprove this assertion, he read several items from sundry reports of the Secretary, where sums received on account of loans are specified. It had also been said, that there was no evidence that any part of the loan was applied to, or intended for the purchase of the public debt. This also appears unfounded from a note, dated the 25th of August, 1790, laid before the trustees for purchasing of the public debt, which expressly mentions, that a loan had been negociated, part of which was destined for the purchase of the public debt, and that some points relative thereto were before the President for his approbation. This also shewed that the President had knowledge of such intentions. His speech and the report of the Secretary in consequence of part of that speech, which had been so repeatedly referred to, also unequivocally prove this point.

He recapitulated the heads of his arguments, and concluded that if nothing further could be brought in support of the charges now before the committee they should have his decided negative.

The committee then rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again in the evening. (To be continued)

ADDRESS
FROM THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, TO THE FRENCH NATION.

Proposed by M. ISNARD, and adopted by the Assembly, on the present crisis of their situation.

FRANKS,

SUCH is the inevitable lot of nations who have given to themselves kings, that they never can shake off their yoke without a struggle with every neighbouring tyrant.

Scarce had you proclaimed your own sovereignty when the emperor and king of Prussia took up arms against you, but now that you have proclaimed your constitution to be republican, there is not one despot who has not resolved upon your utter ruin. Those who have not already forced you into open war, are probably temporising, that they may the more easily deceive you, and it is but too true, that the projected struggle is between the enfranchised France and the enslaved Europe.

Be that so, France must eventually triumph, if its will is firm and constant; for nations are stronger than armies. Those who have fought for independence were ever victors. Let Holland, Switzerland, and the United States, be proofs of this assertion.

Free nations find resources in their utmost extremities and distress. Rome reduced to the circumference of the capital, arose from defeat more formidable than from victory.

Remember, Franks, your own exploits, when the Prussians dared to pollute your territory. Ever did the enthusiasm of liberty triumph over numbers; ever did fortune smile on the valourous enterprise, and victory on true courage!

Heroes of Marathon, Salamis, and Jemmappe, we invoke your testimony. Infant republic, such are thy models, such are the presages of thy success. Surely thou wast reserved to give the universe a display of a scene hitherto unknown, hitherto unimagined in the mind of man, for never did such a cause occupy the soul of mankind, never was such a cause referred to the ultimate decision of a tribunal of war. Not the interest or concerns of the day is the theme, posterity and ages to come are the subject; not the liberty of one nation—no, the enfranchisement of the human species.

Franks, may the sublimity of these ideas inflame thy valour, crush every tyrant, rather than thyself become a slave—a slave! What shall then new kings feed on thy gold, on the sweat of thy brow, on the profusion of thy blood? Shall again unfeeling parliaments, at their caprice, dispose of thy fortune, of thy life?—Shall again a fanatic priesthood decimate thy industry and thy harvests? Shall again a fastidious nobility tread thee under the foot of insolent contempt?—Shall holy equality, shall sacred liberty, the produce of thy unparalleled exertions, again be ravished from thee?—Shall that noble empire, the inheritance of thy ancestors, be dismembered?—Shall there be for us no longer the word Country, no longer the name of Frank?—Shall this generation be destined to this accumulation of infamy?—Shall it bear the scorn of all Europe, and the contempt of posterity?—No; we will disappear from the surface of the earth, or we will remain upon it independent Franks!

Let every true republican arm for his country, let our iron and brass transform themselves into the thunders of war; let our forests become vessels; let France become one camp; let the nation become one army; let the artist quit his art, and the speculator his speculation. It is more urgent to acquire liberty than riches; let cultivation retain but the arms that are necessary for it; before we ameliorate our soil, let us enfranchise it; let those veterans who have deserted their standards, blush to see their laurels fading before the victories of inexperienced but valourous youth. Above all, let the young and vigourous citizen fly to the defence of the republic. It is just that he should be exposed to the combat, ere the father of a family shall risque his more sacred person.

And you, tender mothers, wives replete with love and sensibility, instead of attracting and holding back in your arms those citizens who are dear to you, excite them rather to fly to victory!

It is not in the cause of a despot that they are to combat, it is for you, for your children, for your homes. Instead of weeping for their departure, repeat, like Spartan women, enthusiastic and martial songs; and let your hands, ere their return, weave them cloth for their bodies, and crowns for their victorious heads.

And thou, patriotism, and thou, passion of liberty, and of glory, who art the preservative essence of republicans, the source of heroism and of virtue, enflame their souls! Let us all swear upon the grave of our fathers, and upon the cradle of our children—let us swear by the victims of the 10th of August, by the bones of our brethren yet scattered over the fields, that we will revenge them, or die like them.

As for you, opulent, and more favoured men, who are rather egotists than republicans, who sigh for nothing but for rest—aid us to conquer, & soon you will have peace.

If relaxed by indolence, you cannot sustain the fatigues of the war—open your treasures to indigence, and buy defenders, who may supply your place.

Whilst your brethren triumphed in Belgia, and upon the Alps, whilst they bid defiance to cold, to hunger, and to death; whilst they climbed up mountains and scaled ramparts, you were reposing in the arms of luxury, and even you refuse even pecuniary succours! is then gold more precious than blood! If on the one hand the love for your country persuades you to make sacrifices, let at least on the other, interest impel you to it; reflect that both your property and your security depend upon the success of this war; liberty will not perish before public fortune is also annihilated, and France dismembered: if the enemies triumph, woe to them who have wronged our country.

Rich citizens, if you wish your country to be generous towards you, fulfil your duties towards her; too often man becomes a victim, because he has refused to do justice. Let your opinions be what they will, your cause is common; we all are but passengers in the vessel of the revolution, she is launched, she must come into harbour, or she must go to pieces, and none will find a plank in the universal wreck. There is only one means to save us all, the whole mass of citizens must form a powerful colossus, who, standing upright before the nations, must hold with one hand the exterminating sword of the nation, and waving it over the earth and over the seas, shall overthrow the armies and fleets of monarchy.

Popular societies, ye ramparts of the revolution—ye who gave birth to liberty, and who watch over its cradle; create defenders to it by your eloquence, your examples; imprint a great motion, and elevate your souls to the highest degree of enthusiasm.

Warriors, who at the voice of your country fly to the field of combat, we do not endeavour to excite your courage, Frenchmen and republicans, you are full of honor and bravery; but we recommend to you, in the name of the republic, obedience to your chiefs, and strict discipline; without discipline there can be no armies, no success; without discipline, courage is useless, and number is impotent: discipline supplies every thing, and nothing supplies its place.

Conquerors of Valmy, Spires, and Argonne, will you suffer to perish what you have once saved? No, you will also vanquish these new phalanxes the north is vomiting forth; you will defeat England on that element at present the theatre of her power. Let our brave sailors fly to the vessels of the republic. Our marine, as renowned for their patriotism, as our armies, shall heap victory upon victory; disencumbered of an effeminate nobility, it is invincible. Sons of commerce, who under the yoke of a despotism, that overwhelmed you with insults, produced a Jean Bart, Duquene, Bague, Trouin, what is there not to be expected from you under the reign of equality?—No more restrain the combat to the discharge of cannon—a freeman should depend only on himself. Our granadiers have themselves dismounted batteries with their boyonets. Our hussars have charged on horseback from the ramparts. Do you in your turn attempt their decks. There let these proud islanders—these despots of the sea, fall under the stroke of your hatchet.

Sailors, soldiers, may a salutary emulation animate you! may an equal success crown your endeavours! Are you conquered? France becomes the scoff of nations and the prey of tyrants; already see your savage conquerors dart upon her, see them insult, ravage, and lay her waste! see them at a loss for victims to glut themselves with, to appease the manes of Capet! see illuminated by the flames of Paris, whither they carry their vengeance, whither the hangman drags your friends and your brothers; your defeat covers the earth with mourning and with tears liberty shuns these desolate regions, and with her vanishes the happiness of the human race; long after you shall be no more, the unhappy will clank their chains over your tombs, and insult your ashes.

You vanquish, and there is an end to tyrants; mankind embrace each other, and, ashamed of their long error, extinguish the torch of war; they proclaim you the saviours of your country; the founders of the republic, the restorers of the universe; and the nation will crown you with the laurels you have earned for it.

For you whom may fall in the field of honour, what can equal your glory? Your grateful country will provide for your families, will engrave your names on marble, and on brass, or rather they shall dwell for ever on the frontispiece of the great temple of universal liberty, and future generations, when they read them shall say, these are the French heroes who broke the chains of the human race, who interested themselves in our happiness, when we did not even exist.

Happy France! such is the exalted destiny that is prepared for you. Lose not yourselves in its vastness; perform it with heroism, that history may not furnish, from its annals, any triumphs to compare with yours. Efface at once the glories of the republics of Greece, and Rome. Accomplish more in one year, under the reign of liberty, than you have done in ages under the reign of Kings. Compel strangers to speak of the French republic but with respect, of French citizens but with enthusiastic admiration.

As to us, firm at our posts, we promise to set you the example of unbounded civism courage and devotion. We will imitate, should there be occasion, those Roman senators, who waited their death upon the curule chair. They have said that we are divided among ourselve, take care how you listen to them; if our opinions differ, our sentiments are the same. We differ as to the means, but our object is one. Our deliberations are tumultuous, but how can we help being animated in discussing our nearest interests. 'Tis our eagerness for the public good which agitates us; the decree once passed, the clamour is at an end, but the law remains.

Franks rely upon your representatives, whatever may be the event, they will courageously struggle against fortune, and against man—never will they, in thy name, capitulate with tyranny.

When first we were constituted a convention, it seemed to us as we heard the voice of our country, suggesting to us, to go, and render me free, and insure my future happiness at the expence of momentary tranquility."

If to insure freedom Europe must be conquered, speak and I will join battle with her, whatever may be my losses, my dangers and fatigues. Give me no definitive peace without pure and simple independence. O! my country; that sublime language has penetrated our souls—has remained impressive on our hearts—will form the unerring rule of our conduct, and thou shalt be saved.

LONDON, March 21.

Nothing proves so much the want of discipline in the French army and navy, as the Jacobin relation of the attempt by Truguet upon Cagliari. The men landed and embarked at their own good pleasure.

It is said that Lord Auckland, in the dispatches which government received on Thursday last, informed ministers that the Prussians had intimated to him, by an office, that they would not co-operate further in the objects of the campaign, until they understood clearly that England cordially joined the confederacy for the restoration of the monarchy of France, and for all the other known objects embraced by the three great contracting powers, among which the dismemberment and ruin of the gallant people of Poland was one.

Williamstadt, about which so much has lately been said, is a sea port town of Holland. It is a handsome strong place, and the harbour is well frequented. It was built by William P. of Orange, in 1585. The river near which it is built is called Butterfliet, or Holland Diep; and is one of the Bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant, where they may always keep a garrison. It is 15 miles N. E. of Berzen op Zoom, and 12 S. W. of Dordretch.—Long. 40. 30. E. lat. 51. 39.

March 22, 23. By the army of Prince Cobourg 4000 French killed, 2300 taken, with 32 pieces of cannon. Loss of the Austrians 56 killed and 50 wounded.—By the army of Clairfayt, 2500 French killed 1600 taken, with 13 pieces of cannon. Loss of the Austrians, 300 killed 110 wounded.—They all agree, that none of the French General Officers were at their posts; so that as the defeats of the French at Mons and Tournay were owing to the soldiers, their late disasters have been owing to their officers.

March 25, 26. All the accounts by the Dutch mail of yesterday agree in stating, that the conflict between the Austrians and French on the 18th inst. was obstinate and bloody, and that great bravery and military skill were manifested on both armies.

By Lord Auckland's dispatches, it appears that the French on the 8th attacked the Austrians at Nirwind near the Tirelemont. That they were repulsed in the centre on the right. That they made some impression on the left wing in the afternoon, when General Clairfayt brought into action twelve thousand horse, who decided the victory. The French for some time made good their retreat, but being at length broke, the Austrian cavalry made very great havock amongst them, and killed betwen 6 and 7000. They continued the slaughter until the approach of night, when the courier was dispatched with this news, who reports that the French lost 34 pieces of cannon.

The express sent to Carleton house, is similar to the above, except that the loss of the French is stated at 8000 men and 32 pieces of cannon.

Letters from Brussels state that Dumourier attacked the combined army at 7 in the morning, between Tirelemont and St. Tron. The battle was fought with various success till the afternoon, when the ardour and intrepidity of the French troops surmounted every obstacle. Valence at their head, they charged the left wing of the enemy so furiously, that it was soon broke, and gave way in every direction. The pursuit was vigourous for some time, and great carnage ensued. At that moment when the combined army was threatened with a complete defeat, Generrl Clairfayt flanked the pursuers with an immense body of horse, and as they had pushed forward beyond the protection of the artillery, they were left exposed to the superior power of the cavalry. Gen. Valence alternately retreated, and advanced till he was killed by a musket ball. The contest was obstinately maintained until it was put an end to by the darkness of the night, and both sides claimed the victory.

Nerwind, near which this action took place, is celebrated for the victory over the Prince of Orange by Marshal Luxembourg, on the 20th of July, 1693.

On Friday last, the 22d inst. the Austrians, in spite of every manœuvre of the French to avoid the conflict, forced them to a general action. The battle was bloody; but the success of the Austrians was decisive—they gained a complete victory; and to use the words of a private letter, the French were literally, cut to pieces.

The action took place near Louvain.—According to the government dispatches, the French lost 17,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the latter is General Valence. Other accounts state, that General Dumourier only escaped the same fate by striking off the arm of an Austrian soldier who had laid hold of him.

In consequence of this intelligence, instant orders were dispatched to Admiral M'Bride, to sail with his squadron and block up the port of Ostend. The only fear entertained of his not being able speedily to execute these orders, is on account of the wind, which is rather unfavorable to his passing the funds.

Yesterday Mr. Pitt agreed for the loan of 6,000,000l. of three per cents at 72, the price of that fund in the market being 77, which is a bone to the money-lenders of 300,000l. The contractors are Messrs. Angerstein and Johnson

The two following letters from Dover, mention the intelligence to have been received there from Ostend.

Dover, March 25.

"I beg leave to acquaint you, that there is an account received here from Ostend, that the French have been entirely defeated by the Austrians on the 22d inst. near Louvain, and that the former are flying in all directions. The particulars have not yet transpired, but the number of killed and wounded, it is said, are inconceivable, and among the latter General Dumourier.

Dover, March 25.

This morning a boat arrived express from Ostend, which brought an account of a decisive action having happened between the Austrians and the French, near St. Tron, in which the latter have been totally defeated with the loss of 40,000 men, and 30 or 40 pieces of artillery; that Dumourier was wounded; and that the French are retiring from the Netherlands with the utmost precipitation.

All the vessels at Ostend are ordered to proceed to Dunkirk, and our cruizers are now beating to windward, to endeavour to intercept them.

French Marine.

Abstract of the Return made on the 1st of March, of the state and present condition of the whole Navy of France.

Port of Brest.

Ships, armed, equipped, and ready for sea, 1 of 118 guns; 2 of 110; 1 of 80; and 10 of 74 guns.

Ships arming and preparing for sea—3 of 80 guns; and 1 of 74.

Ships in good condition—5 of 74 guns.

Ships new built or building—7 of 74 guns.

Ships in want of repair—1 of 120 guns; 2 of 110; 2 of 80; and 11 of 74.

Frigates—1 of 50 guns; 9 of 40; and 19 of 32. Under repair 2.

Port of Toulon.

Ships of the line armed or arming—1 of 118 guns; 2 of 80; and 10 of 74.

In condition—1 of 118 guns; 1 of 80; and 3 of 74.

In want of repair—4 of 74.

Frigates—armed 5 of 40 guns; 2 of 32; armed as bombketchers 4. Not completely armed, or in want of repair 6; old 3.

Port of Rochfort.

Ships of the line—armed 3 of 74 guns; arming 1 of 74; new, 6 of 74; in good condition, 1 of 74; bad condition, 1 of 74.

Frigates—armed, 3 of 32; in good condition, 4 of 32; in want of repair 2; new 1; old 2.

Besides the Phocian of 74 guns, at the Windward Islands; and the Atalanta, of 32 guns, in the East-Indies.

In addition to the above are to be reckoned sloops and corvets, to the number of 41; all of which are in condition, and either armed or arming.

Seven large ships are now ready to go out of dock; and orders have been given for the construction of 70 more ships of different sizes.

The following is a state of the Marine at Brest, on the 4th instant.

La Republican	of guns 110	La Thetis	frigate
L'Achille,	74	La Concorde,	do
Le Tourville,	74	La Surveilant	do
L'Experiment,	40	La Re-union	do

Arming in the Port.

La Terrible, of 110 guns; La Cote d'Or, 120; La ci-devant Bretagne, 110; L'Auguste, 80; Le Suffren, 74; Le Superbe, 74; La Convention, 74.

All these ships will be in the Road the middle of the ensuing month.

Belonging to the port of Brest, and cruizing in the channel and gulf of Gasgony:—La Proserpine, La Vigilante, La Cleopatra, La Perdrix.

The first eight of these, with two small assistant vessels, make up the whole fleet of ten, lately mentioned as having sailed, perhaps with a view to interrupt Commodore Gardner. Of this fleet, it will be seen, contrary to the former statement, that only three ships are of the line. This account may be depended upon as not underrated, being given on the authority of the French prints.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.

This afternoon about two o'clock, a most dreadful accident happened here. As the Pelican privateer, belonging to Nicholas Ashton, Esq. of this town, was cruizing in the river, by a sudden gust of wind, she overset, and instantly went to the bottom! She was manned with 94 choice seamen, and had on board at the time the accident happened upwards of 40 persons, exclusive of her crew, out of which number only 32 have been saved! From one of those that were saved, we are informed, it was owing to the guns being loose the misfortune happened; that when the gust of wind heeled her, the weather guns broke through the lee ports, and she instantly filled with water. Her masts at low water mark appear half out of the water.

PORTSMOUTH, March 24.

Admiral Gairdner's fleet sailed last night with a leading wind down the channel; and as they went with the determined purpose of bringing the French squadron to action, who cannot at present be supposed to be very backward to give us a meeting, an account of a memorable naval engagement may, with great probability, be expected in the course of the present week.

DUBLIN, March 25.

Government has received certain intelligence of a fleet of twelve sail of the line having been seen off Cork. It was in consequence of this information that the train of artillery was sent off on Saturday to the south.

The failure of the French expedition in Holland will be attended with very happy consequences to the commerce of these countries. Already we begin to perceive the effects of it in this metropolis, where credit was at a very low ebb for some time past, but is now beginning to revive.

Though the French may be obliged to relinquish all their conquests, still they are shallow politicians who suppose the combined powers with whom they are at war, will make any impressions on France. The fate of the Duke of Brunswick will be a lesson to those who may meditate an invasion of that country—and as nothing beyond the recapture of those places they have taken can be derived from the war, except hard knocks, we may expect a negociation for peace will shortly come on the tapis.

In addition to the disastrous accident which happened last week to the Pelican privateer of Liverpool, we have the unpleasing intelligence that on Friday last, all the banking houses in that great commercial city had stopped payment.

Our merchants, however, have not escaped the concussion the war has occasioned; Irish vessels, to a considerable amount in their collective value, have been captured by the enemy; and there is at this day upwards of two hundred thousand pounds value of Irish property detained for several weeks past in the ports of England, waiting for convoys; and twenty times that amount now afloat, in great peril of capture by the numerous privateers which by this day have sailed from the several ports of France.

MARCH 28—29.

Letters received from Rotterdam, of so recent a date as the 19th instant, make no mention of a battle having taken place at Louvaine, as has been so confidently mentioned, on the faith of the letter from Lord Townshend, in all our polite circles on Saturday and Sunday. If such an event had taken place on the 13th, as is said, it must have been known in a few hours afterwards from Rotterdam.

One of the above letters mentions, that his Prussian majesty has again signified to the allies, unless he has a supply equal in value to one million of pounds sterling, per annum, during the campaign, he is determined to withdraw his troops. As all the other powers are already beggared by the war, England is looked up to, says the letter writer, for the money.

The terrible concussion of public credit that at this time agitates the latter country, we are sorry to find has reached this kingdom; two considerable failures in Dublin have already taken place, and others are expected to follow. These calamities are not mended by the certain accounts received this week, that another of our Irish vessels, namely, the Minerva, from belfast to Jamaica, with a valuable cargo of linens, &c. is carried into the port of L'Orient.—The minister of England, secure in his parliamentary majorities, may laugh at public censure; but how he can reconcile to the feelings of his own heart the miseries he has brought upon millions of his majesty's subjects, by plunging the empire into a war, that could so easily have been avoided, is another question.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

HAGUE, March 22.

Intelligence has been received here of a victory obtained by the Prince of Saxe Coburgh over the French at Neerlanden, near Tirlemont, which was preceded by a long and sharp action.

On the 5th inst. the advanced posts of the Imperial army had been beat back from Tirlemont, which was retaken by the enemy; on the 16th Dumourier attempted to pass the left wing of the imperial army; on the 17th there was a change of position, and a brisk cannonade; on the 18th at seven in the morning, M. Dumourier attacked the centre of the imperial army but was repulsed, he was also repulsed by the imperial left wing, but about 3 in the afternoon M. Dumourier's right wing penetrated through the imperial left wing whose cavalry was prevented from manœuvring, the ground being intersected by ditches. The corps of reserve, commanded by M. Clairfait, then decided the victory. The French retired in good order, until six o'clock in the evening, when the imperial light cavalry put them to rout.

The number killed and wounded is variously reported—It is said that the French have lost 33 pieces of cannon. Ed. Gaz.

PARIS, March 12.

The paper lately called Brissot's of Monday, opens with these words "One night has undone the work of four years liberty: the Rights of Man are no more!" It then goes on to say that Brissot is no longer the editor and takes the whole responsibility upon the publisher.

The crimson flag flies upon the Maison de la Commune, a black one upon the Church of Notre Dame, and the country is again in immediate danger.

In this scene of confusion the Jacobins insist upon a new ministry.—Vengeance is denounced against Rolland and all those of the old republican school.

Lyons is said to be in a state of rebellion.

AIX LA-CHAPELLE, March 7.

On Friday, the 1st instant, tidings were received here at ten o'clock in the morning, that the night before the combined Austrian and Imperial armies had passed the Roer, the former at Duren and Juliers, in two columns, and the latter at Kuremonde, which they had taken, besides the French entrenchments. This unexpected news caused great bustling among the French garrison here. The greatest part of them were sent off to reinstate the advanced posts, but at night a number of those who had advanced towards Kuremonde, returned, informing the commandant, that it was not in their power to make any resistance against the Prussians. They immediately set off for Liege, and were followed all night by the baggage.

On the 2d inst. about two o'clock, the general march was beat; all the sentineles and post, except one, were called in, and those troops who remained received orders to march to Liege.—About 9 o'clock in the morning a detachment of Troylion fusileers and Uhlans advanced through the bye-ways of this city, divided themselves in the streets, and shot every Frenchman they met with. The arrival of these few warriors has caused universal joy. They continued to advance towards the market place where the French had formed a square, whenever they discharged their carbines they entered the houses, loaded, fired and advanced again.

About twenty Hungarian grenadiers sallied out against the French square, but unfortunately fell by their fire. This, indeed, is the greatest loss which the Imperial troops sustained in retaking the place.

Betwee ten and eleven o'clock intelligence was received, that the French detachments from Ruremonde were retreating towards this place with the utmost precipitation. They arrived at eleven o'clock, shut up the gates through which they were to pass, and the few Austrians retreated before them in good order. A cannonade was likewise heard from the environs of Juliers, which came nearer and was more violent every moment.

About one o'clock in the afternoon the whole column of the Austrian army, commanded by the Prince of Wurtemberg appeared before this city in battle array. The French made a most desperate resistance under the gates, and on the bulworks, but the Austrians overpowered them and forced their passage into the place. They pursued the French from all sides, and routed them. The latter ventured to make the most obstinate resistance, even in the city, by firing with cannon balls and bullets on the imperialists; the French had more than 300 killed in the streets, and the Austrians lost not above 100 men. Many houses were damaged by the cannon, and eight of the inhabitants killed.

The Austrians found four pieces of cannon and four hundred sacks of flour, the French lost almost the whole of their artillery in their flight.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

BATTLE OF LANDEN.

[We have already given our readers several accounts of this battle, the following is the

DUTCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

HARD FOUGHT BATTLE NEAR LANDEN, MARCH 16—17—18.

HAGUE, March 22.

Last night dispatches were received by their High Mightinesses from the Prince of Hesse Cassel, Governor of Maestricht, dated March 20th from which we learn, that a most bloody and decisive battle was fought on Monday the 18th inst. between the Austrian army headed by Generalissimo Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and the French forces under the command of General Dumourier.

The following are the particulars which have transpired respecting this important event.

On the 17th instant the French drove the Austrians from Tirlemont, after a most heroic resistance, and with very considerable loss.

Flushed with this success, General Dumourier made preparations to attack the Austrians, on the 18th, between Landen and Dormel at the distance of six English miles from St. Tron, where the imperial royal armies had their head quarters,—The attack began at 7 o'clock in the morning, and continued, with the most dreadful slaughter, until half after five in the afternoon, when, through the superior tactic manœuvres of the Austrians, and the consummate skill and intrepid gallantry of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, Count de Clairfait, the Arch Duke Charles, the Prince of Wurtemburg, and other Imperial Generals, and the unexpected arrival of a corps of Austrian Cuirassiers, Hussars, Chasseurs, and Dragoons the ranks of the French were broke through from all quarters, and the latter obliged to take flight and leave the Austrians masters of the field.

Clairfait and the arch duke Charles performed prodigies of valour, and pursued the French fugitives, thousands of whom were cut in pieces.

The battle of Landen will form an epoch in the annals of history, and being a decisive pitched engagement, must be followed by the immediate evacuation of the Austrian Netherlands.

The French fought like lions, but their desperate fury, which pierced twice through the left wing of the Imperialists, could not prevail against the superior tactics of the Austrians.

The Imperial army broke up on the morning of the 19th, to pursue their glorious career, and it being impossible for the French dispersed hosts to rally,—the small corps, headed by Dumourier, which made its retreat to Louvain, will be cut off, and the Austrians must by this time be masters of Brussels. The national guards, to the number of 70,000 men, are drawing together, but having neither discipline nor order among them, they must soon fall victims to their irresistable conquerors.

Gen. Beaulieu is before Dinant, a few leagues from Namur, and has rendered himself master of La Roche and Rochefort, where the French sustained a loss of upwards of 3000 men.

[Two other accounts under the Leyden and Haerlem heads, confirm all the above particulars; and make the loss on both sides, 13,000 men; and nearly equal on each side.]

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated April 19, 1793.

"We have arrivals from England bringing papers up to the 27th of March, by which we find that Dumourier had a severe engagement with the Austrians on the 16, 17, and 18th of March, the two first days he got rather the advantage; but the third, Clairfait being reinforced by the Prince of Cobourg with 12,000 cavalry, gained a most decisive victory—the French were entirely routed and fled at all points: the accounts state the number killed to be very great on both sides, in the course of the three days, upwards of 20,000 fell.—Great disturbances in Paris—The Mob want another king—Manuel of the convention was assassinated by the mob, he received sixty wounds—Marat was very near it—General Valence was killed in the engagement with the Austrians. I have not time to detail more, must beg leave to refer you to the papers &c."

Capt. Beeks left Lisbon the 29th of March, at which time there was not any account there of a counter revolution having taken place in Paris, as mentioned in the Star, a London print, of the 28th of March.

We are informed, that there is a British frigate cruzing off the Delaware-Bay.

A letter from Guadaloupe, dated 13th of April, mentions, that there had been an engagement that morning between an English and French Frigate, the Blanch and Felicity; but this letter does not mention the fate of the action, as it was not decided when the letter was dispatched.

RICHMOND, *May* 20.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army at Legionville, to an officer in Alexandria, April 23d.

"This day a boat arrived from Fort-Washington, and brings accounts that a parcel of Indians came and carried away seven families from the little Miami—and that there are great signs of Indians on the river. By a general order of yesterday the legion of the U. S. will go down the Ohio for Fort-Washington in 7 days from this time."

The following singular notice appears in the Charleston STAR *of the 25th ult.*

The subscriber being under the necessity of embarking to morrow for sea—Therefore requests his creditors in London, Berlin and Amsterdam, to be kind enough to meet him off Cape Fear, where in company with his consort, *Citizen Genet*, who is provided with cash, he will lawfully discharge his accounts. He most respectfully informs them, that he has taken a licence for selling at his return, the breeches of the British Parliament, together with the garters of Pitt-a-pat, Birkemad, &c. Esquires.—These articles of the modern taste, will be sold very low for ready money—He hopes to merit the encouragement of the amateurs.

JOHN ANDREW *Sans Culotte*,
Broker of St. Jame's Palace.

April 24, 1798, *last year of the English bondage.*

☞ PHILO-FRANKLIN, in our next.

BY THE GOVERNOR
OF THE
Commonwealth of VIRGINIA,
A PROCLAMATION.

THE President of the United States, having been pleased to transmit to me a copy of his Proclamation, promulgating the existence of a war between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands, on the one part, and France on the other, "Declaring the disposition of the United States to observe a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers, and exhorting and warning the citizens of the United States, carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition" And whereas, it is proper that injunctions, so interesting to the happiness and prosperity of the United States, should receive all the aid of this government, towards their invariable observance by the citizens of this Commonwealth:—I HAVE thought expedient to issue this my Proclamation, by and with advice of the Council of State, earnestly exhorting all the good people of Virginia, to observe with fidelity, the injunctions contained in the said Proclamation, and enjoining all officers, civil and military, respectively, to be vigilant in preserving and promoting a friendly and impartial disposition towards the belligerent powers.

GIVEN under my Hand, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three; and of the Commonwealth the seventeenth.

(L.S.)

HENRY LEE.

[The several Printers in this state are requested to insert in their Public Papers the foregoing Proclamation.]

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE President of the United States having been pleased to communicate to me, that a treaty will be held with the hostile Indian tribes, on or about the first day of June at Lower Sandusky; and it being essential as well to promote the important objects of the said Treaty as to secure the personal safety of the commissioners employed in the negociation thereof, that no hostile incursion shall be made by the citizens of this Commonwealth, into, or near the Indian country north of the river Ohio.

I HAVE thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, by and with advice of the Council of State, requiring the good people of this Commonwealth to avoid all hostile incursions into, or near the Indian country, north of the Ohio, until the issue of the said treaty is known and made public: And I do moreover require all officers, civil and military, to be vigilant in preventing such incursions, as well as in promoting to the utmost of their authority the objects of the said treaty, and the safety of the commissioners negociating the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three; and of the Commonwealth the seventeenth.

(L.S.)

HENRY LEE.

THESE are to inform the Public, That the Co-partnership of ELIJAH BENNETT, & CO. was dissolved on the first of January last.

ELIJAH BENNETT.

Richmond, Virginia, May 14 1793.

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious house for the reception of Gentlemen, and assures them every attention shall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furnish the best of LIQUORS.

The Stables being thoroughly repaired, Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give satisfaction, by the Public's most obedient Servant.

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, April 24. 1793. [taw3m5]

WANTED

A BAR-KEEPER, generous wages will be given to one who can produce good recommendation—none else need apply.

JAMES DICKINSON.

May 16, 1793.

AS CENAS lay profoundly wrapt in sleep,
He dreamt he travell'd thro' the ær'al deep,
And bore expreſs the tidings from afar,
To thoſe who ocupy each planet ſtar—

That France, victorious by her patriot band,
Had drove the ſlaves of tyrants from her land,
Broke ſlav'ry's chains, in every quarter found,
And dealt out freedom to the world around;

That mighty Jove receiv'd him with eclat,
Who, by his thunder, keeps the world in awe,
And ſwore his thunder bolts ſhould ſoon be hurl'd
On every diſpot in the lower world—

That warlike Mars, for Frenchmen firmly ſtood,
In an alliance, ſeal'd with drops of blood,
Invincibility, ſaid he, be thine,
To act be yours, to influence be mine—

That beauteous Venus, with enchanting air,
Renew'd her favors to the Gallic fair,
And vow'd, by all the lofty hoſts above,
To teach the art of conquering by love—

That gay Apolo, with his tuneful train,
For joy, to touch his lyre, could not refrain,
And as the Muſes enter'd on the theme,
The charms of muſic rous'd him from his dream.

EPITAPH ON DOCT. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

By SOAME JENNYNS, Eſq.

HERE lies SAM. JOHNSON:—Reader have a care,
Tread lightly, leſt you wake a ſleeping Bear:
Religious, moral, generous and humane
He was; but ſelf ſufficient, proud and vain,
Fond of, and over bearing in diſpute,
A Chriſtian, and a Scholar—but a Brute.

ADVICE.

WHEN you look forward to thoſe plans of life, which either your circumſtances have ſuggeſted, or your friends have propoſed, you will not heſitate to acknowledge, that in order to purſue them with advantage, ſome previous diſcipline is requiſite. Be aſſured, that whatever is to be your profeſſion, no education is more neceſſary to your ſucceſs, than the acquirement of virtuous diſpoſitions and habits. This is the univerſal preparation for every character, and every ſtation in life. Bad as the world is, reſpect is always paid to virtue. In the uſual courſe of human affairs it will be found, that a plain underſtanding, joined with acknowledged worth, contributes more to proſperity than the higheſt parts without probity and honor.—Whether ſcience, or buſineſs, or public life, be your aim, virtue ſtill enters for a principal ſhare, into all thoſe great departments of ſociety. It is connected with eminence, in every liberal art; with reputation, in every branch of fair and uſeful buſineſs; with diſtinction in every public ſtation.—the vigour which it gives the mind, and the weight which it adds to character; the generous ſentiments which it breathes, the undaunted ſpirit which it inſpires, the ardour of diligence which it quickens, the freedom which it procures from pernicious and diſhonorable avocations, are the foundations of all that is high in fame, or great in ſucceſs among men. Whatever ornamental or engaging endowments you now poſſeſs, virtue is a neceſſary requiſite, in order to their ſhining with proper luſtre. Feeble are the attractions of the faireſt form, if it be ſuſpected that nothing within correſponds to the pleaſing appearance without. Short are triumphs of wit, when it is ſuppoſed to be the vehicle of malice. By whatever arts you may at firſt attract the attention, you can hold the eſteem and ſecure the hearts of others only by amiable diſpoſitions and the accompliſhments of the mind. Theſe are the qualities whoſe influence will laſt, when the luſtre of all that once ſparkled and dazzled has paſſed away.

ANECDOTE.

TWO Tars, who knew and cheriſhed the noble principles of friendſhip, chanced to be on board the Sandwich ninety gun ſhip, at the relief of Gibraltar, under the command of Lord Howe; one of them being killed, was carried on ſhore to be buried; his conſtant friend attended him to this laſt ſtage of human action; when the body was laid in the grave, the ſurviver, ſtruggling with all thoſe manly feelings that ornament the ſoul of a brave and honeſt man, articulated this ſhort and fervent prayer in preſence of ſundry noblemen and other officers of the garriſon:—*O Lord God Almighty! here lies as good a Sailor as ever ſtept on ſhipboard; give him, O God, a birth in the main top in Heaven, a ſmooth ſea, and full allowance, for Jeſus' ſake.*

Extract from Mr. Erſkine's *Defence of Mr.* Paine.

AFTER animadverting on the uniform conduct of Mr. Paine, and the inconſiſtency of Mr. Burke, and taking a retroſpective view of the ſentiments of Mr. Burke during the American war, ſo contradictory to thoſe which he now avows, Mr. Erſkine proceeds:

"Gentlemen—In that great and calamitous conflict, Mr. Burke and Mr. Paine fought in the ſame field of reaſon together, but with different ſucceſſes. Mr. Burke ſpoke to a parliament in England, that had no ears but for ſounds that flattered its corruptions. Mr. Paine, on the other hand, ſpoke to a people—reaſoned with them, that they were bound by no ſubjection to any ſovereignty, further than their own benefits connected them; and by theſe powerful arguments prepared the minds of the American people for that *glorious, juſt,* and *happy* revolution.

"Gentlemen—I have a right to diſtinguiſh it by that appellation, becauſe I aver, that at this moment, there is as ſacred a regard to property—as inviolable a ſecurity to all the rights of individuals—lower taxes—fewer grievances—leſs to deplore and more to admire, in the conſtitution of America, than that of any other country under Heaven.—I wiſh indeed, to except our own, but I cannot even do that, till it ſhall be purged of thoſe abuſes which, though they obſcure and deform the ſurface, have not as yet, *(thank God)* deſtroyed the vital parts."

To MANUFACTURERS *of* FLOUR, *&c.*

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a BURR-STONE MANUFACTORY under his own immediate direction, in the city of *Richmond*, near the *Courthouſe*, where he has juſt received a cargo of the beſt materials, and choſen by ſkilful workmen, particularly to ſuit the manufacture of *Virginia* wheat.

For the accommodation of the owners of Mills, Mill-Wrights and Millers, or thoſe who chooſe to work their mill-ſtones with balance or ſwivel horns, may have the horns made here, and ſunk by a profeſſed miller, and the runners ſhall be backed on a cock-head to the centre of its own weight; the horns will be immovably fixed, by which means the ſtones will be balanced, or hung miller-wiſe, (generally ſpeaking) at all times.

Directions given *(gratis)* to purchaſers how to work Burr-Stones to advantage.

An aſſortment of ſuperfine and country BOULTING-CLOTHS is on hand, to ſuit the ſtones;—ROLLING-SCREENS, and COLOGNE STONES for grinding corn.

☞ The long experience in the manufacturing line, and the ſucceſs I have met with in ſelling materials of this kind, prompts me to ſolicit the Manufacturers of flour in particular, and the public in general, for a further continuance of their favours; who may reſt aſſured I will furniſh them with unexceptionable materials at reaſonable prices for caſh.

JOHN MOODY.

Richmond, April 29, 1793. [et84]

WHEREAS the unexpected ſtoppage of the Houſe of Meſſrs. *Donald & Burton*, of *London*, will no doubt occaſion ſome alarm to their Creditors in this country, and although (for want of full information on this ſubject) I am not warranted to declare to the Public what may be the reſult of their affairs in Europe, yet I conceive it proper in juſtice to my own conduct, and for the ſatisfaction of the ſeveral Creditors of that Houſe on this Continent, to notify to all who have claims upon me as a drawer or indorſer of bills, or other acts of my agency, which render me perſonally reſponſible, That theſe ſeveral claims and demands will be put in a ſhort time in as fair a train for payment as can reaſonably be expected, conſidering the circumſtaces of the caſe; and I requeſt that all ſuch Creditors will pe pleaſed to communicate to me their reſpective demands by letter, that I may make ſpeedy and ample proviſion for payment; viewing the funds in this country over which I ſhall retain (as I am adviſed I may) the controul, as abundantly ſufficient for that purpoſe.

It may alſo be proper to notify to my FRIENDS, and to the PUBLIC at large, that in future I ſhall carry on buſineſs in the COMMISSION line and otherwiſe, for my own account, and in my own name, at this place.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, April 17, 1793. (tf)

JOHN S. PLEASANTS,

Has juſt received from Philadelphia, *by the Brig* Two Siſters, *Capt.* Forte, *and other veſſels,* A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS;

Which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for CASH or PRODUCE, and for which he will allow a generous price.—He flatters himſelf, when the Aſſortment is examined by his Friends and the Public, it will meet their approbation.

Richmond, May 13, 1793. (tf-9)

THE FRIENDS OF

Meſſ. *William Anderſon & Co.*

ARE reſpectfully informed, that we expect the POWHATAN will be at *Norfolk* all this month, to receive their tobacco; and that we ſhall provide further freight if neceſſary:——We beg leave alſo to inform them, that reaſonable advances will be made by the Agents of the Houſe, to Conſignors of tobacco, wheat, and flour.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
THOMAS REEVES.

Richmond, April 16, 1793. [3-3]

WE alſo look for the immediate arrival in *York* river of the HARRIOT, a fine American bottom of about 560 hhds. burthen; which veſſel will alſo load to the addreſs of Meſſrs. *William Anderſon & Co.* with tobacco from *York* and *Rappahannock* rivers, and will be diſpatched in a ſhort time.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
THOMAS REEVES.

May 7, 1793.

JOSEPH GALLEGO

Has removed to the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. J. & T. GILLIAT, where he will be conſtantly ſupplied with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

And other ARTICLES uſual in his line of buſineſs.

☞ The ſtore near the Bridge (at the houſe where he formerly reſided) will be continued on his account, in the ſame line, under the management of Mr. AUBIN DELAFOREST.

*** The upper part of that houſe, he wiſhes to rent—It has many conveniencies, and would ſuit a genteel family.

Richmond, April 13, 1793. (6w-1)

At a High Court of Chancery, held in *Richmond, March*, 9th, 1793.

Between *Jennings Burrus* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *Mary Johnſton* and *John Johnſton*, infants, by the ſaid *Jennings Burrus* their next friend, PLAINTIFFS:

And *Benjamin Winn*, adminiſtrator with the will annexed, of *Aquilla Johnſon*, deceaſed, *William Duerſon* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Richard Johnſon*, *Sarah Johnſon*, *Molly Johnſon*, *Nancy Johnſon*, *James Johnſon* and *Aquilla Johnſon*, infants under the age of twenty-one years, which *Elizabeth*, *Richard*, *Sarah*, *Molly*, *Nancy*, *James* and *Aquilla*, are the children of *Aquilla Johnſon* the younger, deceaſed; *George Goodloe*, *James Stevens*, and *Mary Byrd* his wife, *John Goodloe*, *Joſeph Rawlings* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Robert Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe*, *Henry Goodloe*, and *George Goodloe*, infants under the age of twenty-one years; which *Mary Byrd*, *John*, *Elizabeth*, *Robert*, *Aquilla*, *Henry* and *George*, are the children of *Priſcilla*, late wife of *George Goodloe* the elder, and one of the daughters of *Aquilla Johnſon* the elder, deceaſed, DEFENDANTS.

THE Defendants, *John Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe* and *Robert Goodloe*, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid Defendants do appear here, on the firſt day of the next *September* term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ———, in the county of *Spotſylvania*, on ſome *Sunday* immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond*. (A copy) (8)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing buſineſs, a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age; he will be taken on eaſy terms, if application is made immediately. Enquire of the Printers.

April 29, 1793.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS for "THE INDEPENDENT LEDGER," a weekly news paper, publiſhed in the town of Peterſburg, by WILLIAM DAVIS, & Co. at *Fifteen Shillings per annum*, are received by the Printers hereof.

JOHN EMERY,

TAKES this method to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has eſtabliſhed a CANDLE & SOAP MANUFACTORY in this city, in the houſe commonly known by the name of *Gilbert's Coffee Houſe*, near the *Market*, where he makes, and has conſtantly for ſale, on very moderate terms, Dipt and Mould CANDLES, of all ſizes;—Scented, Shaving, White, Brown, and Soft SOAP.——He alſo carries on the PLUMBING buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as SHEET-LEAD of any thickneſs, WELL & WATER PIPES of any diameter, PUMPS of any depth, &c. &c.

☞ *He will give generous prices for* WOOD-ASHES, SOAP-GREASE, CANDLE-WICK, TALLOW, *and* OLD LEAD *or* PEWTER.

Richmond, May 4, 1793. [tf—7]

VIRGINIA:—

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of March, 1793.

THE Court doth order the bills in all ſuits depending at the Rules to be diſmiſſed, unleſs the plaintiffs, by themſelves, or their counſel, do appear and proſecute the ſame before or on the firſt rule day after the next term. (A Copy)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

FOR SALE,

An excellent CHAISE, with HARNESS complete.—Enquire of the Printers.

May 1, 1793.

BY AUTHORITY.

BY THE

PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, that a ſtate of war exiſts between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France, on the other—and the duty and intereſt of the United States require, that they ſhould with ſincerity and good faith adopt and purſue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers.

I HAVE therefore thought fit by theſe preſents, to declare the diſpoſition of the United States to obſerve the conduct aforeſaid towards thoſe powers reſpectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene ſuch diſpoſition.

AND I DO hereby alſo make known, that whoſoever of the citizens of the United States ſhall render himſelf liable to puniſhment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hoſtilities againſt any of the ſaid powers, or by carrying to any of them thoſe articles, which are deemed contraband by the *modern* uſage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States againſt ſuch puniſhment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given inſtructions to thoſe officers, to whom it belongs, to cauſe proſecutions to be inſtituted againſt all perſons, who ſhall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with reſpect to the powers at war, or any of them.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-ſecond day of (L. S.) April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ſeventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,

TH: JEFFERSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE firſt Number of this Paper appeared on Monday the 15th of April, inſtant, and will continue to be regularly publiſhed on Monday and Thurſday mornings.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Four Dollars per annum, the firſt half-yearly payment to be made at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

☞ Thoſe Gentlemen who ſtill retain ſubſcription-papers in their hands will oblige the Editors by ſending them in immediately.

April 18, 1793.